

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

KAIWIKI SUGAR.—Just out of Hilo, three or four miles, perhaps, on the road to Hamakua, is a beautiful tract of cane land, known as Kaiwiki, where two hard working and thrifty Germans, Messrs. August & Reinhardt, in 1861, broke ground for a sugar plantation. So diligently have they applied themselves to their business, that in less than two years from the date of commencing operations, and on a smaller outlay than probably any other plantation can boast of, they have been able to send to market some 300,000 pounds of sugar. This plantation is an illustration of what perseverance, energy and peculiar mechanical fitness for the work, can do. It is one of the few plantations which can be said to have paid almost from its very outset. Messrs. Melchers & Co., are agents for the sale of the sugar of the Kaiwiki estate, to whom we are indebted for a line, and if any of our readers wish to see a sample of the manufacture of this new plantation, equal to any of its other rivals, we can show it at our counting-room.

SUGAR REFINERY.—We regret to learn that this company, which has been at work only about one year, has been compelled to an assignment, which was made on the 23d inst., to A. B. Bates, Esq. The assets of the company largely exceed its liabilities, and amount to \$21,000; and as it has been doing a paying business for the last two months, or thereabouts, the introduction of the centrifugal, it seems probable that it could not have had a longer time to show that it can be made a safe, profitable and even lucrative manufacturing establishment. We understand that the creditors are so well satisfied of its ability to become such, that the business will continue for the present, under the direction of a committee appointed by themselves.

ONLY A GOAT.—Some body has been making sport over the signature of George Hyatt. A poster was issued on Monday headed with a Latin motto, *Libertas quidlibet facienti*, followed by a picture of two golden pugilists in a set-to, and giving notice in English that the above named "gentleman" intends to give an exhibition of his sparring qualities at a place and time to be hereafter made public. George is in no way related to the great pugilist Tom Hyatt, notwithstanding the resemblance in the name, and will probably keep the peace for the present.

A NEW COAT.—Mr. J. H. C. Pratt, Mr. Cole's worthy assistant, has taken advantage of the absence of "the hammer" on a short trip to Hawaii, to give his auction rooms a regeneration, as Mrs. Partridge would say. If fresh paint, commodious rooms and business qualifications merit success, or insure brisk business, there ought to be a revival of trade, at least in the auction rooms.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—Mr. Chase has hung up in the book-store a frame of *cartes de visite* taken by him, most of which are of residents of the islands. These specimens show much artistic skill, and compare favorably with the best cards received from abroad. Few white news is scarce, a *carte de visite* enclosed in the old folks at home, is perhaps the most acceptable token that can be sent to them. Give Mr. C. a call; or at least examine his specimens.

THE OLD FRIENDS OF G. D. Gilman, Esq., formerly of Lahaina, will be pleased to learn that he has gone into business in Boston, having entered as partner in a wholesale drug-store. By the same letter we learn that Mr. F. L. Hanks has become settled in New York, being now employed as book-keeper in the office of Field & Rice, formerly merchants of Honolulu.

DEATH.—We regret to learn by the last mail of the death of Henry Pittman, son of Benj. Pittman, Esq., formerly of Hilo. He died at the Annapolis Parole camp, Feb. 27th, of lung fever, having been serving as a soldier in the Union army. He was about 20 years of age, and his remains were deposited in Mt. Auburn Cemetery, near Boston, Mass.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—A correspondent writes us from the North-east district of East-Mau, that during the storm on the 5th, a thatch house in that district was struck by lightning and consumed. No one was in the house at the time. A number of persons were in another house near by, which however, escaped uninjured.

ROYAL SCHOOL.—The scholastic year of this school closes next week. There will be no special examination held, but the exercises of each day of next week will embrace reviews of classes, and those desirous of measuring the progress and the acquisitions of the scholars, are invited to attend.

THE ATTENTION OF READERS IS REFERRED TO THE sales of real estate and furniture, advertised in the auction columns.

THE STEAMER WILL BE DUE FROM HAWAII ON Saturday morning.

THE BARK FITZSUILS TO-SAY AT NOON FOR Sydney, taking a number of passengers.

(Correspondence for the P. C. Advertiser.)

THE R. H. A. Agricultural Society and Garden.
MR. EDITOR:—Permit me to make a few remarks in regard to your article referring to a call for a meeting of the members of the R. H. A. Society. It appears from your remarks that you are entirely ignorant of the object of the above-mentioned call for a meeting, and as I am more able to give you an explanation for the reason of myself having been the Principal cause of the above call for a meeting, I do so to correct any erroneous suppositions, and as the subject is a public one, I shall not hesitate to give to this communication the anomalous character of a confidential communication to the public.

I undertook the work of clearing the land destined for the garden site, March 4, 1858. My salary was then \$42 per month. The expenses of the Society for purchase of the land itself, purchase of land for a fence, fencing, tools and labor, made a heavy drain on the Society's treasury, but as the Government paid into the treasury an appropriation of \$600 annually, I was enabled to proceed steadily with the improvements. During the years 1859 and '60, my salary was raised to \$50 per month. The current expenses of the garden were then about \$1000 a year, and the purchase of deer, hens, seeds, &c., &c., swelled the expenses so much, that I urged on the Board the prudence to defer the building for me of a somewhat decent house, which had been promised me at the beginning of my taking charge of the garden, still further.

To limit the expenses of the Society as much as lay in my power, and under the impression that this garden would be a permanent establishment, as public gardens are in every country, laying claim to civilization, that I might live and die in the pursuit of experimenting in new products, and rearing a garden that would years hence be the pleasure and pride of the inhabitants of Honolulu, I purchased from my own savings, oxen, cart, horse-cart, wagon, out-house, &c., and built for myself a small house, secure from tumbling over my head during the first stormy night. But it seems to be rather an established fact that the people are always ready and willing to enter into any new project for public benefit and advancement, but after a short time are equally ready to neglect it and drop the subject altogether.

In 1861, the appropriation by the Government was cut down to \$250 per annum, and as the available means of the Society were but about \$150 per annum, it was left to my option to give up the garden, or to continue as best I might, on receiving the sum of \$400 annually, and take the garden, the receipts and the whole of the expenses for labor, repairs, tools, &c., upon my own hands. With a heavy heart, but still with the ardent desire to save the work of so much labor and care, I entered upon the year of 1861 and '62. My expenses for labor, &c., amounted in 1861 to \$766 50. By my success in rice, and the demand for seed, which only could be

purchased from me, and the sale of evergreens, which at that time were in good demand, as these few that had been planted during previous years had done well, swelled my income so much that I was enabled to keep the garden in the very extent in good order. My receipts were \$1091 25.

During the following year of 1862, my receipts were much lower, and I was compelled to take measures to limit the expenditures for labor, also, and therefore laid part of the upper end of the garden down in grass as lawn, to save the expenses for constant hoeing and cleaning. The receipts of the garden amounted in 1862 to \$596 75. My expenses for labor, &c., were \$182 25. By the 31st of January of this present year, the appropriation by the Government for the garden ceased altogether, and the Society could only promise me the interest of their capital, which may, when it is paid at interest, amount to about \$200 per annum. With a heavy heart indeed I entered on the present year. I saw that five years of labor and care, that five years in which I have only thought, written and labored for the interests of the Agriculture of this country, were considered useless and of no value, and I was even reproached by the government in taking from me the small sum, even of \$250 per annum, to deprive me of the means to proceed and of the means to live.

But I still continue to keep charge of the garden, not now, as I did before, experimenting and keeping the grounds and walks in neat order, and more in the capacity of a faithful watch-dog, ill fed and ill used, guarding the plants and trees from the axe and destruction. My receipts, since the natives have raised large quantities of strawberries, are much diminished from former years, and I am taking more than half over the expenses in the ratio of 35 to 55. The whole of my labor and rice land is less than two acres. I have been compelled to lay yet more of the ground down in grass to save hoeing and cleaning. With only one laborer I am compelled to do my best to keep the garden free from weeds, and plant kale and rice, labor now adapted to a foreigner; but that must be done even at the risk of health. None, who persevere in this communication can for one moment imagine, that I can derive any benefits from continuing the charge of the garden, and I am now, at the advance in years, increased labor and privations. Nevertheless, I shall try to uphold the garden. None may thank me for my pains, many may call me foolish. What matters it? I neither care riches, thanks or reward. Living, no this of kindred or society bind me to the living. But the time may come, when those who visit the garden now as children, will visit it as men, as staid matrons and mothers of children, and walk under the stranger-trees, that have become giants while you a gathered upon their boughs, and perhaps they will say, there is the place, where the first rice was planted, here the ground from where the first strawberries were brought to town, there was the shade tree raised, that extends his boughs over our house and the cypress that grows on my mother's grave, and perhaps some will remember kindly the old gardener, and thus there will be a link between the hand that replanted those trees and the old bones that are mouldering on some forgotten spot, and those that are living years hence, that none shall break.

The capital of the Society has been paid into the bank. It bears no interest. Although the amount of the interest is small, it would still be a great help towards paying the expenses for labor. Dr. Hillebrand and myself have urged on the President of the Society, the necessity of relief; but unwilling to take any responsibility upon himself, the meeting was called to order, and the President said, "I will receive at least that assistance which had been promised me. Such was the object of the meeting."

In conclusion, I would inform you that Messrs. Melchers & Co. have received the rape—or rather rapeseed, from Germany. Some months ago I received from Mr. Shuef, of the same firm, a quantity of this valuable oil seed from Germany, and Mr. Melchers, by sending the seed by way of California, has responded with a promptness and celerity, that bears witness, not only to the lively interest he still takes in the progress of the garden, but that he is far away, but also to the value which he sets on the introduction of this oil-plant. Rape is the most valuable of all crops raised in Germany, and would be one of the best remunerations to that country. In fact, Mr. Beiners urged on me years ago, the introduction of the rape culture, and that the rapeseed would purchase every pound these islands could produce. I am, from slight experience with a kindred seed from Japan, certain of success, large yield and quick crops. I would urge most earnestly on the wheat-growers of these islands, to purchase the rapeseed from Messrs. Melchers & Co. and make trials. To those unacquainted with the culture I will cheerfully give all information that I possess from experience.

Yours respectfully,
H. H. HILL.

Hilo Boarding School.
This school was commenced in 1839, under the care of Rev. D. B. Lyman, who has continued to be its Principal until the present time.

The whole number of Hawaiian youths who have been instructed in the school, is 600, ranging in ages from ten to twenty years.

An examination of this school took place on the 6th inst., under the supervision of the Principal, assisted by Mr. H. M. Alexander and Mr. Joseph Houlihi, a native graduate of Lahaina, and also a graduate of the Hilo Boarding School. This examination was attended by the resident Trustees, by many of the foreign residents, ladies and gentlemen, by parents and patrons of the Institution, and by a large number of the Hawaiian inhabitants of Hilo.

Classes were examined in reading, spelling, speaking and writing the English language. Several students in English acquitted themselves well, and their proficiency and performances excited just admiration. Others, as might be supposed, showed less skill and progress in acquiring this difficult and severe language. Some of the Hawaiians are natural linguists, possessing a remarkable aptness for acquiring foreign languages. Such may be encouraged to press forward in this line, but to attempt to teach the English to the masses of Hawaii, would, probably, be as useless and absurd as to attempt to make classical scholars of the masses in England and America.

In Mental and Written Arithmetic—in Algebra and Elementary Geometry, classes acquitted themselves with honor; and the same may be said of Topical Geography, Civil and Sacred—as also of Hawaiian and Church History.

The school has been well taught in vocal music, and a little band played sweetly on flutes.

In all the exercises of the day the school did honor to itself, and showed that the teachers had been vigilant and faithful.

The buildings, the rooms, the yards, the persons of the scholars and all the appointments of the school, exhibited care, order, neatness and comfort. The scholars are well fed, well clothed, well sheltered, well taught, and in good health and spirits. There is no evidence of carelessness, confusion, or vain labor, about the premises.

One of the brightest features of this school, is its manual labor department—all the boys are trained to industrial habits. They cultivate their own food, cook and prepare it for the table; plant flowers and shrubbery in the school house yards—keep the school grounds in order—attend to their rooms, look after a small herd, and stand ready as minutemen, to do anything which may be necessary for the good of the seminary. In this way the scholars acquire habits of industry which are invaluable to them in after life; while the labor of several hours a day promotes health, provides for their physical wants, and greatly reduces the cash outlay for the school.

Careful attention is also paid to the morals of the scholars. They are taught that "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge," and the only sure safeguard against "the snares of death." They are instructed in Christian ethics and moral philosophy, as revealed in the Bible, in nature and in the history and experience of mankind; and they are always present at church on the Lord's day and at the semi-weekly lectures.

The scholars are selected from all the districts of Hawaii, each section having the privilege of sending its quota. The number of students ranges between

50 and 80. All are boarded, lodged and taught in the Institution. The regular course is four years. The Institution has furnished a large company of active and useful young men, and it is a great blessing to our island, not to say to the whole group and to other islands of the Pacific. Many of its graduates are successful teachers—some are judges, assessors, legislators, clerks, preachers of the gospel, missionaries to the heathen—and many are engaged in other useful callings.

It is not too much to say, that the school is worthy of the confidence, the good wishes, the patronage and the prayers of the admirers of useful knowledge and sound morality, and of the friends of the Hawaiian race.

Hilo, May 15, 1863.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Dates to May 4th.

Progress of the War!

The bark *Yong Hector* arrived at midnight of Thursday last, and her mails were landed early on Friday morning. She had a passage of 17½ days down, having left San Francisco on the 17th of the 4th.

Telegraphic dates from the East are to the 21st of May. The only special item of news is the advance of Hooker's army, which crossed the Rappahannock about 12 miles below Fredericksburg, on the 23rd of April. We give below the telegrams relating to this advance:

New York, April 20.—The army under Gen. Hooker had succeeded in every movement thus far. The troops were crossing throughout the day near Port Royal, twelve miles below Fredericksburg, and 50,000 troops under Hooker crossed that day. Port Royal will be recaptured as the scene of the recent raid upon the Rappahannock in pontons by two Federal regiments, who took the place by surprise on a foggy morning, capturing a number of horses and a quantity of stores.

On the 30th, an engagement or skirmish took place with the rebel outposts, which were driven back with loss, and the position sought for by the Union army gained.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 1st.—Yesterday, a congratulatory order was read to the troops, on the auspicious opening of the campaign, which electrified them.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR FAIRFAX, April 23.—With heartfelt satisfaction the Commanding General has received the news of the operations of the last three days have determined that our enemy must either ignominiously fly or come out from behind their defenses, and give us battle on our own ground, where certain destruction awaits him.

By the command of
General Hooker.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The following statement is derived from a gentleman who left the Rappahannock on Saturday: "As soon as the rebels learned, on Wednesday, (April 23,) that our force had crossed above, they commenced moving troops out to meet us. Trains have been running constantly with troops from Richmond, and the enemy had all their available force around Fredericksburg."

The latest news from Chancellorsville is, that General Stoneman had out the railroad. This is stated on the authority of one of our Generals who arrived at Washington on Saturday morning. There is no doubt of this fact, and that the army at last accounts was in a cheerful and hopeful condition.

From New Orleans.

May 1.—The *National Republican* this afternoon, publishes some official dispatches from Gen. Banks, dated near St. Martinsville, the 15th, from which it appears that when he left New Orleans three regiments of colored troops remained for its defense. The result, among others, of Gen. Banks' expedition, was the accomplishing a march of over three hundred miles, beating the enemy in three battles, two on land and one on Grand Lake; dispersing a rebel army of 10,000 men; capturing 1000 prisoners; capturing the foundries of the enemy at Franklin, New Iberia; demolishing the salt works ten miles southwest of the rebel place; capturing the camp equipment of the enemy, with several regiments of 2,000 prisoners; so deranging the plans of the rebels that they cannot for some months reorganize. Our loss in the two last battles is between six and seven hundred. Dispatches say we have not only destroyed the rebel army, but we have captured their material for reorganization. We have also in our possession his ablest officers of sea and land.

Charleston.

A combined attack of the iron-clads and land forces was to be made on Charleston, during the first week in May.

Chief Engineer Woodman, at Charleston with the iron-clads, is said to have made a proposition to the Navy Department to send a Monitor into the harbor, and ultimately destroying the rebel fleet, capturing the foundries of the enemy at Franklin, New Iberia; demolishing the salt works ten miles southwest of the rebel place; capturing the camp equipment of the enemy, with several regiments of 2,000 prisoners; so deranging the plans of the rebels that they cannot for some months reorganize. Our loss in the two last battles is between six and seven hundred. Dispatches say we have not only destroyed the rebel army, but we have captured their material for reorganization. We have also in our possession his ablest officers of sea and land.

From Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, April 30.—The near approach of the rebel forces have afforded opportunities to deserters to come into our lines. The rumors of reinforcements are confirmed, but the statements generally look like exaggerations. Deserters say the rebel commanders talk boldly and loudly of their intention to drive Rosecrans out of Tennessee. Their men get only quarter rations of bacon, but plenty of fresh meat.

Mexico.

Vera Cruz dates to April 13th, by a French war steamer, state that Puebla was completely surrounded. The attack was commenced on the 27th of March, and the Fortification was carried by assault on the 31st. Fort Jax was also taken on the 23rd. After entering the city, the French fought through the first barricades of the two principal streets leading to the Plaza and the Cathedral, both of which are fortified. The soldiers then entered the houses, aided by experts and miners, passed from one house to another, and on the 31st of April had thus worked their way to within one hundred meters of the plaza. Up to that date the French had lost from five to six hundred killed and wounded. It was estimated that the entire force in the city was twenty-five thousand strong. The bridge over the Rio Pecos was held by the French, thus preventing Comfey, with twelve thousand reinforcements from crossing. Another arrival from Vera Cruz on the 15th, states that a mail from Puebla had been received, containing advice of the capture of the Plaza and Cathedral; but this was still unconfirmed by Forts Guadalupe and Lomo. Nothing is said as to their opening fire upon the French. Puebla was filled with barricades. One-third of the city is claimed by the French to be in their possession, as the result of thirteen days fighting.

Elections.

ELECTIONS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Republicans of New Hampshire have carried their whole State ticket with the exception of Governor, but, inasmuch as the choice of that honorary now devolves upon the Legislature, which is largely Republican, their triumph may be said to be complete.

CONSTITUTION.—The Republicans or Union men, have elected their Governor and Representatives with decisive majorities.

A POLITICAL REACTION.—The April elections for municipal officers in the West and State officers in Connecticut and Rhode Island, show large and important Government gains. The Administration gains three members of Congress in the last two States, and the Copperheads are beaten in many cities and towns where they had majorities only a few months ago. Cincinnati, which was carried in October by the Copperheads by 150 majority, now gives 200 majority the other way; and all through Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, and Michigan, the result is the same. St. Louis is in the same column of increased Union votes.

Sewing Machine For Sale.

Foreign Summary.

The Royal mail steamer *Anglo Saxon* was lost off Newfoundland in a fog. A large number of passengers and all the mails were also lost. Out of 445 persons on board, 237 were lost.

The *Echo du Pacifique* of San Francisco, gives the total subscriptions so far, in California, for the benefit of the unemployed and suffering French civilian operatives, at \$9,707 80.

The President issued his proclamation on the 20th April, admitting the State of Western Virginia into the Union.

Ex-Gov. Stanley, of North Carolina, is about to return to California. His resignation of the military government is said to have been entirely voluntary. He leaves on the best terms with the administration.

A Washington special says the Government is in receipt of further gratifying intelligence from Mississippi, indicating that the Paragony Porter, and Great and making good use of the fleet which so gallantly ran past the Vicksburg batteries.

The draft has been quietly progressing in those counties of Michigan where the quota has not been filled by volunteers. Men of all classes have been drafted without distinction. In one instance a member of the Legislature was drafted, and in another the person selected to take the names from the box drew his own. No trouble has taken place, and no resistance has been offered.

BRIGHTON YOUNG ARRESTED FOR POLYUNIA.—Salt Lake City, Tuesday, March 10.—Judge Kinney, this day, issuing a warrant against Brighton Young, under the Polyunary Act of Congress. It was placed in the hands of the United States Marshal Gibbs, who served it, not only without the aid of a posse, but alone, against the President Young. The writ was immediately responded to, and the defendant personally appeared in court. He was arraigned on a charge of being a person to bail in the sum of \$2,000, which was promptly given.

REUNING THE BLOCKADE AT VICKSBURG.—The arrival of this war will furnish a record unparalleled for deeds of startling and daring heroism. It was only last week that the blockade of Vicksburg, by several of the blockade at Vicksburg, by several of our gunboats; this week we have to chronicle a still more striking exploit. Last Wednesday night six transports, loaded with forage and commissary stores, ran the gauntlet of the rebel batteries. Their only protection consisted of cotton and hay bales, on the harbor side. The *Ton Phal* accompanied them, having on board Generals Grant, McPherson, Logan, and some two hundred prominent officers of the army. The description of this daring enterprise is so graphically given in the telegraphic dispatch that we give it in full. "The *Ton Phal* was the first to start without a light, intending to float down until discovered, and then steam down at the greatest possible speed. The other boats were to follow in the same manner at considerable intervals. The *Tigress* had been ordered to sink her in a short time. She was to follow the point, followed in a short space of time by a pel of six of distant heavy thunder, told us she was discovered, and the upper battery opened on her. The *Ton Phal* quickly dropped down to the head of the old canal, and from that point we witnessed a grand demonstration. As the boats swept round the bend, battery after battery opened upon them. We could trace the progress of each of the discharges; great bonfires were lighted, overspreading the earth and sky with a ruby glow. The cannonade continued for an hour, and then, as the boats were fired at, but not discovered, it may seem, four boats escaped unscathed. The *Mohrator* was disabled by the explosion of a shell in her engine room, but was soon repaired. The *Tigress* was struck between wind and water near the stern, tearing a hole large enough to sink her in a short time. She is thought to be a total loss. The whole thing, however, was a complete success. The crews of the vessels were volunteers from the various regiments, and over 1,000 men offered their services. We have now 9 gunboats, 2 monitors, and 10 transports. A large number of flatboats and barges below Vicksburg."

REUNING THE BLOCKADE AT VICKSBURG.—The arrival of this war will furnish a record unparalleled for deeds of startling and daring heroism. It was only last week that the blockade of Vicksburg, by several of the blockade at Vicksburg, by several of our gunboats; this week we have to chronicle a still more striking exploit. Last Wednesday night six transports, loaded with forage and commissary stores, ran the gauntlet of the rebel batteries. Their only protection consisted of cotton and hay bales, on the harbor side. The *Ton Phal* accompanied them, having on board Generals Grant, McPherson, Logan, and some two hundred prominent officers of the army. The description of this daring enterprise is so graphically given in the telegraphic dispatch that we give it in full. "The *Ton Phal* was the first to start without a light, intending to float down until discovered, and then steam down at the greatest possible speed. The other boats were to follow in the same manner at considerable intervals. The *Tigress* had been ordered to sink her in a short time. She was to follow the point, followed in a short space of time by a pel of six of distant heavy thunder, told us she was discovered, and the upper battery opened on her. The *Ton Phal* quickly dropped down to the head of the old canal, and from that point we witnessed a grand demonstration. As the boats swept round the bend, battery after battery opened upon them. We could trace the progress of each of the discharges; great bonfires were lighted, overspreading the earth and sky with a ruby glow. The cannonade continued for an hour, and then, as the boats were fired at, but not discovered, it may seem, four boats escaped unscathed. The *Mohrator* was disabled by the explosion of a shell in her engine room, but was soon repaired. The *Tigress* was struck between wind and water near the stern, tearing a hole large enough to sink her in a short time. She is thought to be a total loss. The whole thing, however, was a complete success. The crews of the vessels were volunteers from the various regiments, and over 1,000 men offered their services. We have now 9 gunboats, 2 monitors, and 10 transports. A large number of flatboats and barges below Vicksburg."

REUNING THE BLOCKADE AT VICKSBURG.—The arrival of this war will furnish a record unparalleled for deeds of startling and daring heroism. It was only last week that the blockade of Vicksburg, by several of the blockade at Vicksburg, by several of our gunboats; this week we have to chronicle a still more striking exploit. Last Wednesday night six transports, loaded with forage and commissary stores, ran the gauntlet of the rebel batteries. Their only protection consisted of cotton and hay bales, on the harbor side. The *Ton Phal* accompanied them, having on board Generals Grant, McPherson, Logan, and some two hundred prominent officers of the army. The description of this daring enterprise is so graphically given in the telegraphic dispatch that we give it in full. "The *Ton Phal* was the first to start without a light, intending to float down until discovered, and then steam down at the greatest possible speed. The other boats were to follow in the same manner at considerable intervals. The *Tigress* had been ordered to sink her in a short time. She was to follow the point, followed in a short space of time by a pel of six of distant heavy thunder, told us she was discovered, and the upper battery opened on her. The *Ton Phal* quickly dropped down to the head of the old canal, and from that point we witnessed a grand demonstration. As the boats swept round the bend, battery after battery opened upon them. We could trace the progress of each of the discharges; great bonfires were lighted, overspreading the earth and sky with a ruby glow. The cannonade continued for an hour, and then, as the boats were fired at, but not discovered, it may seem, four boats escaped unscathed. The *Mohrator* was disabled by the explosion of a shell in her engine room, but was soon repaired. The *Tigress* was struck between wind and water near the stern, tearing a hole large enough to sink her in a short time. She is thought to be a total loss. The whole thing, however, was a complete success. The crews of the vessels were volunteers from the various regiments, and over 1,000 men offered their services. We have now 9 gunboats, 2 monitors, and 10 transports. A large number of flatboats and barges below Vicksburg."

REUNING THE BLOCKADE AT VICKSBURG.—The arrival of this war will furnish a record unparalleled for deeds of startling and daring heroism. It was only last week that the blockade of Vicksburg, by several of the blockade at Vicksburg, by several of our gunboats; this week we have to chronicle a still more striking exploit. Last Wednesday night six transports, loaded with forage and commissary stores, ran the gauntlet of the rebel batteries. Their only protection consisted of cotton and hay bales, on the harbor side. The *Ton Phal* accompanied them, having on board Generals Grant, McPherson, Logan, and some two hundred prominent officers of the army. The description of this daring enterprise is so graphically given in the telegraphic dispatch that we give it in full. "The *Ton Phal* was the first to start without a light, intending to float down until discovered, and then steam down at the greatest possible speed. The other boats were to follow in the same manner at considerable intervals. The *Tigress* had been ordered to sink her in a short time. She was to follow the point, followed in a short space of time by a pel of six of distant heavy thunder, told us she was discovered, and the upper battery opened on her. The *Ton Phal* quickly dropped down to the head of the old canal, and from that point we witnessed a grand demonstration. As the boats swept round the bend, battery after battery opened upon them. We could trace the progress of each of the discharges; great bonfires were lighted, overspreading the earth and sky with a ruby glow. The cannonade continued for an hour, and then, as the boats were fired at, but not discovered, it may seem, four boats escaped unscathed. The *Mohrator* was disabled by the explosion of a shell in her engine room, but was soon repaired. The *Tigress* was struck between wind and water near the stern, tearing a hole large enough to sink her in a short time. She is thought to be a total loss. The whole thing, however, was a complete success. The crews of the vessels were volunteers from the various regiments, and over 1,000 men offered their services. We have now 9 gunboats, 2 monitors, and 10 transports. A large number of flatboats and barges below Vicksburg."

REUNING THE BLOCKADE AT VICKSBURG.—The arrival of this war will furnish a record unparalleled for deeds of startling and daring heroism. It was only last week that the blockade of Vicksburg, by several of the blockade at Vicksburg, by several of our gunboats; this week we have to chronicle a still more striking exploit. Last Wednesday night six transports, loaded with forage and commissary stores, ran the gauntlet of the rebel batteries. Their only protection consisted of cotton and hay bales, on the harbor side. The *Ton Phal* accompanied them, having on board Generals Grant, McPherson, Logan, and some two hundred prominent officers of the army. The description of this daring enterprise is so graphically given in the telegraphic dispatch that we give it in full. "The *Ton Phal* was the first to start without a light, intending to float down until discovered, and then steam down at the greatest possible speed. The other boats were to follow in the same manner at considerable intervals. The *Tigress* had been ordered to sink her in a short time. She was to follow the point, followed in a short space of time by a pel of six of distant heavy thunder, told us she was discovered, and the upper battery opened on her. The *Ton Phal* quickly dropped down to the head of the old canal, and from that point we witnessed a grand demonstration. As the boats swept round the bend, battery after battery opened upon them. We could trace the progress of each of the discharges; great bonfires were lighted, overspreading the earth and sky with a ruby glow. The cannonade continued for an hour, and then, as the boats were fired at, but not discovered, it may seem, four boats escaped unscathed. The *Mohrator* was disabled by the explosion of a shell in her engine room, but was soon repaired. The *Tigress* was struck between wind and water near the stern, tearing a hole large enough to sink her in a short time. She is thought to be a total loss. The whole thing, however, was a complete success. The crews of the vessels were volunteers from the various regiments, and over 1,000 men offered their services. We have now 9 gunboats, 2 monitors, and 10 transports. A large number of flatboats and barges below Vicksburg."

European.

Dates to April 15.

The Paris *Pays* says that the dispatches of England, France and Austria were presented to the Court of Russia on the 17th March.

The Vienna *Dispatch* says that the Polish question has been discussed in the Reichstag. Great excitement prevailed in Norway and Sweden regarding Poland.

Italy had transmitted to St. Petersburg her adhesion to the notes of the three Powers.

The revolutionary committee had divided Poland into 25 districts, each to furnish 4,000 men, and pay the arms and maintenance of the soldiers. Great numbers have been active since the publication of the amnesty. Numerous engagements were reported and an attack on Kishinev was daily expected.

LONDON, April 19.—Sweden is actively engaged in reorganizing her navy and maritime defenses.

POSTAL.—The number of letters sent by the English post more than doubled between 1847 and 1861, having 125,000,000 in the former year, and 274,000,000 in the latter.

ENGLAND AND THE AMERICAN WAR.—At a meeting of the Oxford Union Society, the following motion, proposed by Mr. W. Berkeley, Fellow of Trinity, and supported by Mr. T. H. Green, Fellow of Balliol, was carried by a large majority: "That the Oxford Union support given by England to the Confederate States is a disgrace to the nation."

BISHOP COLSON.—Forty of the Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England have signed an address to Dr. Colson, asking him to abandon his office as Bishop of Exeter. The request is made on the ground of the inconsistency between his present opinions and his official position. It is understood that the Bishop declines to accede to their request. The London *Times* attacks the address of the Bishops as an attempt to strike a difficulty without meeting it, and also as an attempt to do what is "white flag" in the presence of an enemy. It calls upon the Bishops to exercise discipline, if there is any in the Church; or if not, to let the erring prelate alone.

A FAIR START IN MARRIED LIFE.—For a young gentleman just turned twenty-one, and a happy bridegroom at that, the Prince of Wales has taken to an exceedingly pleasant fortune, inasmuch as well as prospective. According to the official report which has just been laid before Parliament, the net proceeds of the revenues of his Duchy of Cornwall, now placed to his credit, after the accumulation of twenty-one years, amount to no less a sum than £384,000—or within a fraction of three millions of dollars. This sum has been invested as follows: In the consolidated three per cent. annuities, £282,000 8s 11d.; in making three per cent. annuities, £25,100 4s 1d.; and the balance sum of £26,900 12s 1d. of stock in the funds. There was also a sum of £12,000 reduced three per cent. annuities derived from another source, which the council directed to be transferred to the Prince's trustees. With a clear capital of three million dollars, and a regular annual income of five hundred and fifty thousand dollars, besides the Prince and his wife may be said to have a very fair start in the world.

FAILING HEALTH OF THE POPE.—Pope Pius is rapidly failing. A Turin letter, dated March 16, published in an English paper, says: "I have received from Rome some information which, considering that it comes from a prelate at that court, I think may be regarded as reliable. The career of the Pope is fast drawing to a close; the old man is falling day by day. His own phrase is that his necks are numbered. He declines most of the comedies which the physicians propose. A sad smile is always on his lips. He remains for whole hours without speaking a word, plunged in a profound reverie. He eats and drinks very little. There has been a consultation of physicians from Paris sent by the Nuncio, according to some—by the Emperor, according to others. But they were sent to little purpose. "The lamp wants oil," said the Pope himself, "but the oil of life is only given by God. When it pleases Him to extinguish my lamp,